

		PER CENT.			
		A 1.	A 2.	B.	D.
{	Hygroscopic				
	moisture, .	0.05	0.55	2.33	1.58
{	Volatile				
	organic matter,	5.76	8.89	4.40	3.99
Ash,	{	91.40	62.52	90.87	90.35
		Brick-red.	Brick-red.	Light cream-pink.	Light cream-pink.
Carbon (by loss), .		2.79	28.04	2.40	4.08
Sulphur,		3.46	—	—	—
Metallic iron, . .		7.84	—	—	—

Supposing all the sulphur united to the iron to form pyrites, we would have—

	PER CENT.
Iron pyrites,	6.49
Iron as free oxide and as basic constituent of ash, .	4.81

In the above results several things are worthy of remark. First, the amount of carbon which these slates contain is inconsiderable. Even when concentrated by pulverizing and panning, the amount of combustible matter does not reach one-third of the total weight. It may be added that much of this fixed carbon is in the form of graphite.

Another point is the comparatively large amount of volatile organic substances, which, in view of the last statement, is quite unexpected, for in those carbonaceous strata in which the carbon is chiefly graphite, the volatile organic substances are generally reduced nearly to zero.

The amount of hygroscopic moisture is low in all of the specimens, and in the case of A 1 is, of course, without signification, owing to the mode of preparation of the analysis.

Anthracite from "Third-Hill Mountain," West Virginia.—Prof. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JR., stated that some specimens of coal from this locality had been subjected by him to proximate analysis two years ago. The locality was eighteen miles east of Berkeley Springs or Bath, West Virginia. At that time the exposures were few, shallow, and much washed in, and the specimens consequently not fair representatives of the coal. Since then, last summer, he obtained from Mr. Pendleton, of Bath, specimens of a much better coal collected by that gentleman from the same vicinity. There are some reasons for ascribing to this coal a horizon below the carboniferous series, and this lends to its constitution additional interest. The following is an analysis of it:—

	p. c.
Hygroscopic moisture	0.21
Volatile hydrocarbons	7.66
Ash (light gray)	5.35
Free carbon (by difference)	86.78
Sulphur (probably trace)	not determined
Iron (under 1 p. c.)	not determined

The lustrc resembles that of some Schuylkill County anthracite.

JANUARY 23.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Fifty-eight members present.

JANUARY 30.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-one members present.

The resignation of F. W. J. Wylie as a member was read and accepted.

The following papers were presented for publication:—

“On Certain Excrementitious Deposits from the West.” By H. W. Henshaw.

“The Valsei of the United States.” By M. C. Cooke.

In conformity with Art. III, Chap. V, of the By-Laws, Jos. Willcox, Wm. S. Vaux, Rev. E. R. Beadle, Jos. Leidy, Chas. F. Parker, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, E. Goldsmith, Persifor Frazer, Jr., Wm. H. Dougherty, Theo. D. Rand, Clarence S. Bement, and Chas. C. Phillips were constituted the Mineralogical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

On Copper-bearing Rocks of the Mesozoic Formation.—Prof. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JR., remarked that the existence of copper in the shales and sandstones of the Mesozoic era has long been known, and many of the copper industries derive their material from such sources. The whole of the band of micaceous and specular iron ores which lies along the northwestern border of the New Red Sandstone is saturated with copper salts, and cupriferous strata are frequently found among the rocks of the central portions of the basin.

One of the latter recently discovered lies about five miles east of the town of Gettysburg, at the hamlet of Bonnaughton or “Bunnytown,” as it is pronounced.